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Page Five. For the Proprietor of
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The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Moderate or fresh Northerly winds;
cloudy.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1020.1 mbars, 30.30 in.
Temperature, 66.5 deg. F. Dew point, 46 deg. F. Relative humidity,
67. Wind direction, ENE. Wind force, 7 knots.

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VOL. IV NO. 5

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1949.

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Replies To 3 Questions About H.K.

THE KOWLOON CITY INCIDENT AGAIN

Canton, Jan. 6.—Questions regarding the Kowloon City Incident of 1946, the Sino-British Anti-Smuggling Pact and the unauthorised flight of foreign aircraft over Chinese territory were three of the questions which have been raised at the current sessions of the Kwangtung Provincial People's Assembly.

The questions were answered by Mr. Shum King-yung of Mr. T. W. Kwok's office of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Foreign Affairs.

Regarding the Kowloon City case Mr. Shum said that no instructions had been received from the Central authorities to pursue the matter further. As regards the anti-smuggling pact its implementation had brought results.

BANDIT SUPPRESSION
On the third point Mr. Shum said that the flight of unauthorised foreign planes over Chinese territory could be warned against by registering a formal protest in accordance with international law.

The third question is believed to be connected with the reported flight of Hongkong-based British aircraft over Chinese territory in recent exercises.

An earlier session of Councillors heard a report on bandit suppression work in Kwangtung Province.

This report said that some 10,000 bandits had been killed, wounded or captured in hundreds of engagements. In addition, large quantities of arms and ammunition had also been captured by Peace Preservation Corps men. The figure 10,000 does not take into account a large number of bandits also killed or incapacitated by self-protection units.

DISASTROUS FIRE

Shanghai, Jan. 7.—A fire which broke out late yesterday in the Chupai district of Shanghai destroyed 600 bamboo sheds, rendering 2,000 low class Chinese homeless. The number of casualties was not available, but it was known several children were caught in the blaze.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Social Conditions In H.K.

FATHER Ryan's forceful, provocative address at the PRO's lecture room on social conditions in Hongkong should make a lot of people sit up and take notice, but whether it will energise anybody into positive action is a matter for some doubt. Many of the points he made have been expressed in varying forms from platform and through the newspapers countless times, but that does not detract from their current pertinence. The deep social aspect of a lecture such as Father Ryan's is that it is addressed to a community which, while subscribing to most, if not all of the sentiments contained within it, has never displayed any willingness to try and bring about the desired reforms and developments. The lecturer, not without good reason, queried whether the present Colonial administration is invested with the proper spirit to fulfil its tasks of this day and age, and he drew a comparison with the British Military Administration, which worried less about files and more about doing something. Those who were here in those BMA days will readily agree that there was a more determined spirit throughout the Administration to get on with the job than is visible today. But it must also be conceded that the essential task then was to rehabilitate as quickly as possible and that because of the urgency of the work there was practically no interference from Whitehall. Much of the administrative work then was short-term; today, policy and finance are the governing factors in the Colony's development schemes if they are official or Government-sponsored. Wherefore the spirit of the local administrators is conditioned to some extent by the spirit of those who sit in Whitehall and endeavour to lay down overall policy, much of which may be completely out of tune with purely local needs. Nevertheless,

a more animated spirit of purpose and endeavour could be shown by the present Administration to the advantage of the Colony. There is too much tendency to allow the people to fend for themselves in solving living problems while Government tentatively, and at times almost too generously looks after its own. One of Government's weakest arguments regarding community housing schemes is that the public would rebel against its funds being used for promoting or subsidising such projects, the suggestion being that Government would be unworthy of its trusteeship of public funds if it expended them on schemes that could bring immediate benefit only to a limited proportion of the population. But even as Government refuses to lend financial aid for public housing projects on these grounds, it proceeds to vote and spend millions of dollars on providing first-class flats for a very small minority of the population—a privileged section of the civil service. Here is a spirit which many find impossible to understand, nor can they appreciate its logic. Government persuades itself and endeavours to convince the public that substantial expansion of social services, educational facilities and the provision of more hospitals is beyond the financial means of the Colony at the moment, and it is true, of course, that any such programme could not be put into operation overnight. But it also remains true that an excessively large proportion of the Colony's revenue is being absorbed in unproductive administrative costs, and that if these were to be pared, more money would be available for urgently needed social services. So much of what Father Ryan said about Hongkong is true that sooner or later the Colony's so-called community leaders, as well as Government, will have to take more positive action in giving to this place social services which are equivalent to its commercial and financial stability.

Big Communist Assault Against Tientsin Predicted

REDS MOVING UP TROOPS FROM THREE DIRECTIONS

Sharp Fighting Near City

Peiping, Jan. 7.—The Chinese Reds today appeared to be preparing to back up the rejection of the government's peace proposals with a powerful push against Tientsin. All signs indicated that a major engagement is likely to break out at any time.

Sharp clashes north, east and west of the city were going on for 24 hours and sounds of rifle fire were audible inside the city.

Reports from Tientsin said the Reds were moving up thousands of troops on three sides of the city almost within "whites of the eyes" sight of Nationalist outposts.

Adding to the conviction that the Reds were preparing an onslaught on Tientsin is the knowledge that many columns of General Lin Piao's troops, which have been sitting south of Peiping for many weeks, two days ago began moving towards Tientsin, being replaced by troops commanded by General Nieh Yung-chen. Nieh's troops moved down from Kalgan which the Reds captured on December 24.

The Chinese press tonight carried reports published in Shanghai last week, asserting that 500 troops of a "certain country" recently landed at Chefoo on the northern tip of the Shantung Peninsula.

Reports here went into further details and quoted travellers from Chefoo, who came here via Tsingtao. The travellers were quoted as saying, "The behaviour of these troops leaves something to be desired."

The phrase, "certain country," is standard use in referring to the Russians. The report of intervention in Chinese Red affairs, may be phony, but it was recalled that Chefoo—before the Pacific War was a summer station of the US Navy in China—until its capture by the Nationalists on October 19, 1947, was the principal port for the entry of Japanese military supplies which the Soviets turned over to the Chinese Reds.

These supplies were brought in by Chinese junks and fast motor boats from the port of Dairen.

PERSISTENT RUMOURS

A member of the former UNRRA mission at Chefoo told the United Press that a Russian steamship regularly visited Chefoo. Rumours that the Soviets with Lin Piao's forces were around Peiping continue to persist but were difficult to authenticate. That Russian rail gangs helped the Chinese Reds to repair Manchurian railways seems certain but whether these Russians come from south of the Great Wall was still doubtful. However, this morning a refugee from Miyun, a small town northwest of Peiping on the railway from Manchuria, told the United Press that he had seen "fair-haired foreigners" with Chinese Red troops.

With reference to Chinese press reports that Russian artillery officers were with Lin Piao's troops, the United Press efforts seeking conversation with refugees from the held areas failed to offer anything remotely resembling proof.—United Press.

GETTING USED TO IT

Tientsin, Jan. 7.—As Tientsin concluded its third week under siege today the populace is growing comparatively accustomed to the thud of falling shells which is becoming commonplace during the hours of darkness.

The population is beginning to take in its normal stride even some particularly close explosions although the terrific concussion in the early hours of this morning caused some people to wonder.

A Garrison spokesman explained the explosion as a simultaneous detonation of more than 10 land mines which the Communists penetrated into the vicinity of Tayuan village, immediately west of the protection dam.

The spokesman said they suffered 150 casualties. "After that they used tear-gas bombs as a result of which seven or eight Nationalist soldiers have died," he added.

The main fighting against General Lin Piao's and General Nieh Yung-chen's five columns besieging Tientsin is concentrated however in the Huitai region in the southern suburb where the Nationalists have lost contact with the defenders in the past 12 hours.

The Garrison spokesman said contact has now been restored. Saying the Reds suffered many casualties, the spokesman added: "In Huitai village every inch is being contested."

Peiping reports said General Nieh's Communist forces had reached Chinghsien, the northern suburb, the Summer Palace in the northwest suburb, and Shuangchiao, the eastern suburb, but no engagements were fought in these regions. Gunfire was however heard from the southwest, where the Nationalists clashed with the Reds in the vicinity of Tsaihsingling, the Temple of the God of Wealth.—Reuter.

PEIPING PEACE MOVE

Peiping, Jan. 7.—About 500 prominent Chinese in Tientsin, including retired officials and ex-Generals, banded today in a peace move. They suggested the Nationalists be withdrawn from Tientsin to spare the city of 3,000,000 from becoming a battlefield. The group undertook to preserve peace and order during the changeover.

The Garrison commander, in an indirect reply, said the city is well defended and there is no need for anyone to worry.

Pro-Government reports from Tientsin said the Sin Hsin Pao or New Star Daily was forced to suspend publication because it carried false peace news.

The reports said the defences of Tientsin are being strengthened. Many houses in the suburbs are being torn down for military reasons and the tenants given initial compensation ranging from 300 to 500 Yuan for each dwelling depending on its size.

In Peiping, the authorities arrested Hsu Chang, an official of the Alien Property Administration, for taking a bribe of 20 ounces of gold to provide a Chinese woman with an air ticket southward.

The woman complained to the authorities when she failed to keep his word.—Associated Press.

DELEGATION PROPOSAL

Shanghai Jan. 7.—A suggestion that a delegation of respected Shanghai citizens be sent to interview the Communist leaders to ascertain their exact attitude towards the current nationwide call for peace was made here yesterday evening by Mr. Fang Chih, head of the local Kuomintang.

Speaking at a local public rally in support of a peace movement, Mr. Fang Chih called upon the people of Shanghai to take a more positive course of action besides the issue of telegrams and statements in their present efforts for the realisation of peace.

He suggested that it would be practical for a delegation composed of respected local personages acceptable to the Reds as progressive elements and not members of the Government's "special service" to explain to the Communist-held areas and ask the Red leaders what exactly was on their minds.

A measure for strengthening Shanghai's defences was discussed at a military conference convened by General Chen Ta-ching, the Shanghai Garrison Commander, at his headquarters yesterday.

This conference also dealt with such issues as the proper control of disbanded soldiers and the training of militia groups.—Reuter.

NO UN INTERVENTION

Lake Success, Jan. 6.—The United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, today announced that he had decided not to intervene in the Chinese war.

The official announcement said Mr. Lie had given the matter "careful consideration" and had failed to see that "any action on his part could be helpful in the present situation."

The question whether the United Nations might step into the Chinese civil war was raised yesterday at Mr. Lie's first regular press conference since his return from the Paris General Assembly session. Then Mr. Lie had said he would "consider" whether the United Nations could do anything to halt the warfare between Chinese Kuomintang forces and the Chinese Communists.

Today's United Nations announcement said the Secretary General had since given careful consideration to this question, and "it is his view his authority to take any action is doubtful and in any event it does not appear any action on his part could be helpful in the present situation."—United Press.

Christmas Eve Massacre In Southern Burma

Rangoon, Jan. 6.—The Karen Nationalist Union said on Thursday that 200 Karen men and women were massacred while attending church services on Christmas Eve.

Saw Thra Sto, Secretary of the Separatist group, said military police attacked churches with hand grenades in nine villages. The slayings, he said, took place in the Mergui district of Southern Burma.

The Karen Nationalist Union has advocated a separate state of Karen—also to be called Karenland—inside the Burma Union. Karen is a rich delta area in Eastern Burma known as Burma's granary. Saw Thra Sto demanded a government inquiry into the slayings.

He said first reports of the incidents reached KNU headquarters here on Wednesday with the arrival of two survivors who made the trip on foot.

He said the survivors related that their villages were burned, forcing those who were not killed in the church attacks to seek sanctuary in the jungle, where they faced starvation. Burmese Government spokesmen said there had been disturbances between the Karens and Burmese on the Southern Burma coast, but said details were not available.—Associated Press.

Israel, Egypt Agree To Cease-Fire

PEACE SETTLEMENT ENVISAGED

Lake Success, Jan. 6.—Dr Ralph Bunche, acting United Nations Palestine mediator, today announced that Israel and Egypt had agreed to an immediate cease-fire, to be followed by the "earliest possible" negotiation of an armistice.

The halt in the fighting concentrated in the Negev originally was to have become effective at 2 p.m. GMT today, but because of communications delays, Dr Bunche cabled both sides tonight, asking them to make the deadline noon GMT tomorrow.

United Nations officials said the sudden end of the long Israeli-Egyptian deadlock might pave the way for a final peace settlement in the entire Middle East.

Dr Bunche said Egypt, which originated the combined cease-fire and armistice plan, and Israel had agreed to negotiate an armistice "directly." He added that the United Nations would sit in and help supervise negotiations. The time and place of the "peace talks" will be fixed soon.

BREAKS STAND

United Nations officials pointed out that a Jewish-Egyptian agreement had agreed to an armistice; but the deal secretly arranged by UN officials in Cairo and Tel-Aviv did mean Egypt had broken its stand against negotiation directly with the Jews and the chances for final settlement of the Holy Land war were looking up.

The agreement provides that the two governments will negotiate simultaneously on:

1. The armistice called for by the UN Security Council in an order issued to the Arabs and Jews last November 10.

2. Military withdrawals by the Jews in the Negev area to lines occupied before Israel's Egyptian war broke out anew last October 14.

The United Nations admitted that either issue, and particularly the Negev withdrawal, could snag on any one of a dozen points on which the Jews and Egyptians only failed to agree.

Dr Bunche was jubilant, however. He said: "I am greatly encouraged by this development and earnestly hope the negotiations contemplated will lead to permanent peace in that area."—United Press.

BRITISH TROOPS MOVE

London, Jan. 6.—Although still not officially confirmed, it is now widely believed that British troops

are on their way to defend the Transjordan port of Aqaba, at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, and that Royal Air Force units in Transjordan have been reinforced.

It is also generally believed that the British forces in the Canal Zone of Egypt have been alerted after the penetration of Israeli forces into Egypt last week.

The issues facing Britain, Israel persists in extending its frontiers, and threatening those of the neighbouring Arab States, are grave, in view of the British treaty commitments in Egypt and Transjordan.

The possibility that Britain may have to give military support to these two States still exists.

The whole question of the present international arms embargo which acts only to the disadvantage of the Arab States, remains unsatisfactory, and the Arab States are increasingly restive over Britain's failure to maintain supplies of arms under the existing treaties.

Opinion in London has been increasingly disturbed by the latest news from Palestine, by the confirmation that Israeli forces did in fact penetrate Egyptian territory after Christmas—thus defying the Security Council—and by the news blackout imposed by the Foreign Office in London.

BRITISH ATTITUDE

The position may again be stabilised by the reimposing of a cease fire after last night's agreement to stop fighting—although at what frontiers is far from clear.

A Foreign Office spokesman, stating that Britain had not yet received official confirmation of the Israeli acceptance of a cease fire, said today that the British attitude was determined solely by the fact that Britain wished to abide by the terms of the Security Council's resolution. (Continued on Page 5)

All-Out Aid For China Urged

BULLITT'S REPORT

Washington, Jan. 6.—Mr. William C. Bullitt today handed a Congressional Committee a plea from top Chinese leaders for immediate revival of the wartime "Flying Tigers" under Maj-General Claire Chennault.

The former Ambassador to Russia also called for an "all-out" American aid programme for China and proposed US\$800,000,000 in military and economic assistance, including training of new Chinese divisions under the supervision of American officers.

Mr. Bullitt reported on his recent mission to China for the Joint Congressional Committee on foreign aid. Some Committee members on the grounds that Mr. Bullitt's testimony might embarrass the administration, demanded and obtained a closed session. They also insisted that his 13-page report be made public merely as his findings and not as an expression of Committee views.

After the meeting, Mr. Bullitt told reporters he believed the line along the Yangtze River could be held against the Chinese Communists by the Nationalists, but added, "it is late, very late, but not too late."

DESPERATE PLEA

Mention was made in Mr. Bullitt's report regarding the "Flying Tigers" but it was learned from Committee sources that Mr. Bullitt relayed a "desperate" plea for re-equipping the volunteer American blimp squadrons. Mr. Bullitt told the Committee such a step would be the most effective immediate aid that could be given China.

The US\$800,000,000 programme, Mr. Bullitt urged, would provide \$300,000,000 for training new divisions in South China, equipped and trained by Americans. He also asked \$200,000,000 in military supplies, \$200,000,000 in cotton, oil, coal and food, and \$100,000,000 in silver for payment of Chiang's soldiers.

This programme likewise was not included in his formal report.

The Committee chairman, Senator Styles Bridges, approved the report. He said the United States was risking the "tremendous gamble" of permitting all of Asia to fall under Communist sway. He added that the administration had shown "no definite positive policy" to counter Communist aggression in the Far East.

Mr. Bullitt's report came as the visit of Madame Chiang Kai-shek was well in its second month with no apparent success in her plea for more American aid. Mr. Bullitt reported that "to turn the tide of war in China" the United States must send an American "fighting general" to exercise broad powers of direction and control in the Chinese war. He maintained that Chiang did not have a single general trained to handle the overall problems involved in meeting the attack of the Communists Army. He added that the Communist forces numbered more than 3,000,000 men.

OTHER CONCLUSIONS

In other conclusions, Mr. Bullitt reported:

1. Many of Chiang's officers from the rank of Major up are "both incompetent and dishonest, especially generals."

2. Chinese soldiers, when properly trained, fed and directed, are equal to any soldier in the world and many junior officers were excellent. (Continued on Page 5)

Queen Juliana Hopes For Early Elections

London, Jan. 6.—Queen Juliana of The Netherlands declared today that she hoped an Indonesian Federal Government would be established "within a few weeks," to be followed as soon as possible by free elections.

A few hours after the Queen's broadcast over Hilversum Radio, her Prime Minister, Dr. Willem Drees, arrived in Batavia by air on his "special mission" to deal with the situation on the spot.

Sources close to the Dutch administration in Batavia believe the Queen's declaration provides a clue to what may be the chief object of the Premier's visit.

These sources think the early formation of a Federal Government with one or more Republican leaders co-operating would be a useful counter to international criticism of

In Indonesia

the Dutch "police action" and particularly to the Asian conference on Indonesia called by the Indian Premier, Pandit Nehru.

Such Republican opinion as is available in Batavia rejected today the possibility of Republican leaders co-operation with the Dutch in the present circumstances.

Dr Drees is expected to give early consideration to the condition laid down by the Republican Emergency Government in Sumatra yesterday for a resumption of the talks with the Dutch. Dr Drees himself declined to say whether he was likely to meet the Republican leaders captured by the Dutch.

It was thought in Batavia that the leaders, free and not free, would await the outcome of Pandit Nehru's New Delhi conference and that

guerrilla warfare would continue meanwhile.

The Dutch Prime Minister said he had come to Batavia because it was essential that there should be complete understanding between The Hague and Batavia. He would first see the Dutch High Commissioner for Indonesia, Dr. Louis Beel, members of the Federal Government, and leaders of the Federal States.

The outcome of these discussions would decide the length and scope of his visit, Dr Drees added.

A Dutch Army communiqué issued in Batavia today said the Republican forces threw Communists into boiling oil at Bilit, south-east Java.

In the neighbouring town of Ladoja, Republican troops killed 100 men. The statement added that at several places, the Moslem (Islamic Party) "made a clean sweep of a great number of Communists before the Dutch forces arrived."—Reuter.



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WOMANSENSE



Tell Lots Of Stories To Children

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

OFTEN I have urged fathers as well as mothers to read to the young child. It's a good way for him to relieve the mothers of her load and to cultivate a closer companionship with the growing youngster. Fathers are parents, too, you know.

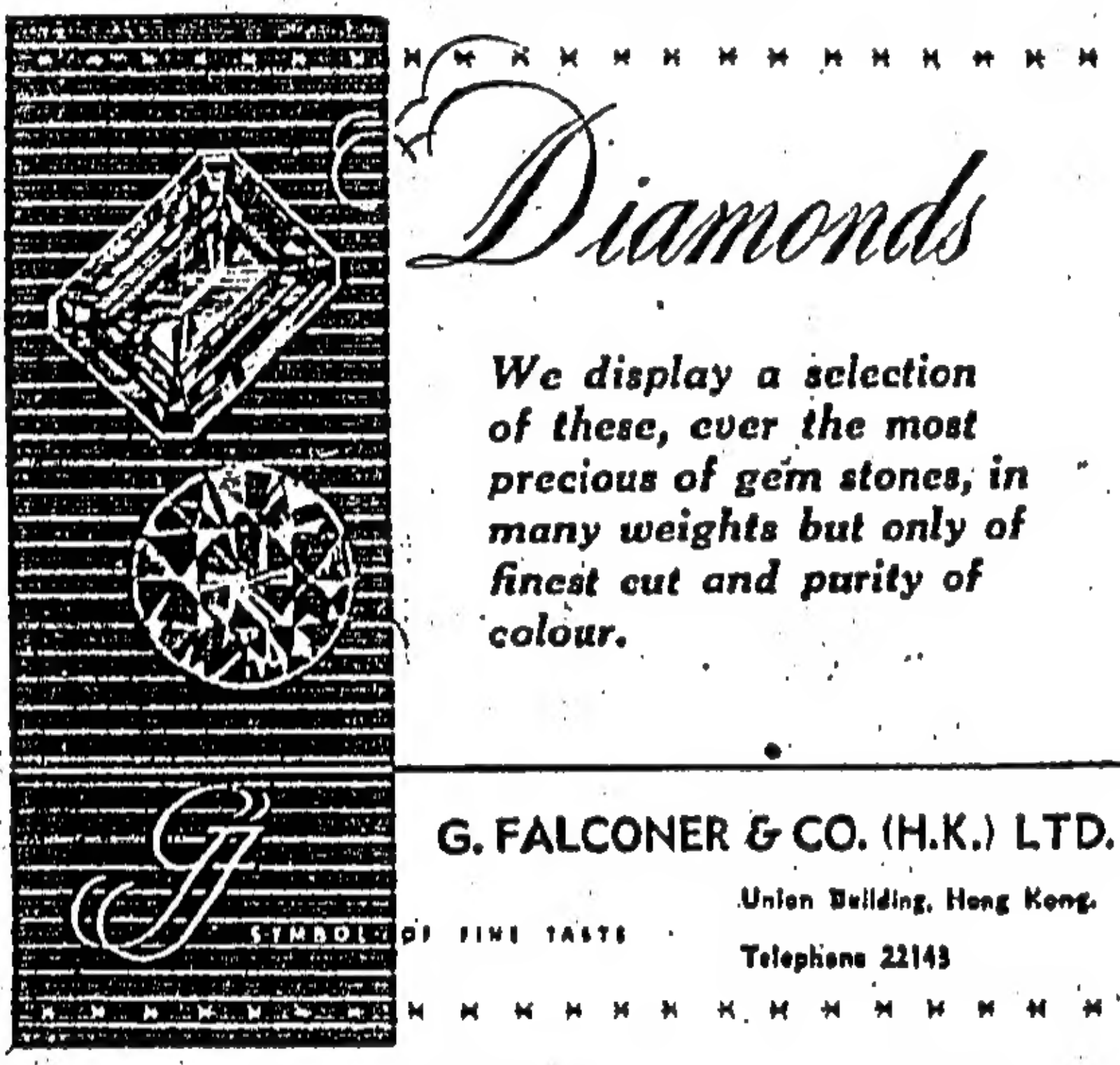
I know some young fathers who not only read yarns of fancy to the toddler, but also make up such yarns. Even if these yarns are not as good as the ones read—they may be better—they may prove more fascinating to the young listener. Just imagine two or three children under eight or ten raptly listening to the stories coming out of their dad's head. There is a fascination to anyone to hear or see something while it is being created. Do you remember how you have been enthralled at seeing a cartoonist draw a picture? It also must be fun to the creating person when he sees so much enjoyment over his creations.

A Mother's Letter

"Dear Dr Myers: My husband prepares our son Barton for bed each night, and while doing so he tells him stories which he makes up. While eating the other night Barton—who will be five and a half this month—asked his Daddy to think of a story to tell him that night. Then he said, 'No, it is my turn to tell a story,' and he proceeded to tell this story:

"Two little girls went for a walk in the woods. They met a dog—a collie dog. Then they met a bear—a little bear—and lots of little things that could not be told. And they met the Papa Bear and the collie growled and the bear ran away. And then the girls went home; and that night they went to bed. And a snowman came and went to bed. During the night he got against one of the little girls and she woke up because he was cold. In the morning they had breakfast and they went for another walk. And they met a bear twice as big as the other bear—it was a different bear. And they met another bear six feet bigger, and one seven feet bigger, eight feet nine feet, and one hundred feet. Then they went home and went to bed and slept."

FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS—A Parisian designer has brought crowds to her Left Bank department store with these designs for women of limited incomes. On the left is an all-round pleated dress of lightweight beige wool crepe. The full, all-purpose coat is of soft green duvetyne, trimmed with ocelot.



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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

Longer Skirts Need Simpler Shoes

By Victoria Chappelle

SHOE styles in Britain are tending to change rapidly. This was evident at the Fashion in Footwear Exhibition recently held at Grosvenor House in London. The general impression given is that platforms are lower, toes more pointed (and almost always closed for daytime wear), while the sling-back is dying. In short, elegance is returning and being insisted upon by women who find that longer skirts demand greater simplicity in daytime footwear.

Heels are high or low, there are few which take the middle course. Higher heels are preferred for smart day toilets, lower heels being worn for morning—or country. It is probable that by spring high back and elaborate ankle strappings will have given way to the simple youthful anklet for day wear, although these tendencies may keep their popularity for the evening.

On the other hand, the asymmetrical design has returned with renewed strength, and is noticeable even on strapped morning shoes both in leathers and fine fabrics. In short, the static influence of the war years has gone and styling in Britain has taken a great leap forward.

One of the biggest talking points at the Exhibition was the elasticised kid and suede which is widely used both for day and evening shoes. This gives a glove-fitting which suggests the elegance and comfort only known hitherto by shoes made to measure.

Simplicity Favoured

Simplicity seems to be rapidly coming into favour, and the court shoe with no decoration whatever is re-establishing itself. This is flattering to a well-shaped foot and to a pretty ankle, and it is for this reason that the low "V" throat is popular. It gives the ankle a more delicate line.

Naturally, this simplicity will depend upon the continued vogue of the longer skirt, but in any case buyers at the Exhibition agree that women prefer the slender, more graceful shoe as a reaction to the practical hard-wearing model which they have often had to take for granted since 1939.

Nevertheless, this simplicity does not prevent the new trend for asymmetrical design from developing since this can make the thick throat foot look elegant or soften and widen the toe thin one.

The traditional calf walking shoe, which is often welled this year, is to be found with novel ring and cord details.

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fastenings, and has adopted a high-light from the dress world—saddle-stitching—which seems to have worked its way down by way of handbags and gloves. For instance, in a sandal, the whole sole is cut square instead of rounded, the stitching is of the saddle-stitched variety and the strappings are boldly cut.

As far as colour schemes are concerned, it seems that two-colour schemes are quieter and are mostly confined to sports shoes, while such skins as whipstoke, are used for contrast trimmings. Suede fashion shoes often have heels and intricate strappings in lizard or snake skin to match. This is attractive to the eye and good for the wearing life of the shoe, since reptile skin is non-stretching and hard-wearing.

Conservative Colours

Some patent leather shoes are being made and a minute amount used also for trimming. Colours are fairly conservative, but there are more of them than usual; a deep and beautiful green is prominent, there is some navy, a deep wine colour, some grey and many shades of tan.

Gold kid is a prominent trimming; multi-strapped shoes, are returning to favour; a high-cut back and low-cut vamp are seen in one and the same afternoon shoe and the "spat shoe" with a close-fitting saddle top, often buttoned, and kid vamp fitting like a glove, promises to take a leap into popularity.

Evening shoes at the Exhibition showed a greater tendency than day shoes towards elaboration, with ankle straps, lacings (partly influenced by ballet shoes, partly by the Roman sandal), inserts of gold kids and similar trimmings. The sandal consisting of a sole held on by an intricate mesh of lacing is favoured by women with exceptionally pretty feet.

Another type of shoe showing a quarter formed of lattice work finished with an ankle strap and more lattice work, has been popular with buyers.

A plain court shoe with a high cuff or "spat" in delicate lace while being too unusual for ordinary wear has promise for the films or the theatre; indeed, Maura Shearer, the famous English ballet dancer, has chosen some with the lace "cuff" designed to match a favourite gown. A somewhat similar idea is carried out on a model designed for ordinary evening wear, which has a high quarter of nylon net all but enclosing the ankle.

High-Cut Shoes

In fact, high-cut shoes of the latter kind—which may, albeit, be called booties—may have a future when they are developed for buyers who suggest that they may not only be novel and attractive, but may provide a practical solution to a problem which plagues many women. They find how awkward that evening footwear should be not only light and elegant, but protective as well—for instance, in a draughty theatre or, as shield against damp and cold rising from pavement.

For this reason the bootie, either in satin or suede or in a combination of both, may become popular not only for smart afternoon wear, where its function is obvious, but with evening gowns. Again as a link with, or as a foil to, a costume or dress, the bootie may have a definite part to play in fashion in the near future.

Rich Appreciation

I like this story, don't you? Isn't it wonderful that this little boy and his father can spin yarns for each other's enjoyment. The mother must have rich appreciation, too, else she wouldn't have taken down her child's story and sent it to me. I wish more mothers or fathers would send me such creations by little children.

Some mothers write me that they make up stories for their children, sometimes telling the same story over and over. It is pleasure to be so creative in the world of the little child.

Dance Dress



By VERA WINSTON

PLUM COLOURED taffeta adds up to a dance dress that is different. The strapless bodice is slit, the buttons on either side being strictly for decoration. The handkerchief tulle skirt billows gracefully over the matching pleated sheer underskirt and the dress, especially the skirt is reminiscent of the 1920's.

Short Cut Is Stylish This Year



One of the very newest hairdos is this cap coiffure designed by a famous New York hair stylist.

By HELEN FOLLETT

If you are still clinging to pigtail material, and have decided to have a short cut, bring two mirrors into action and survey your noble head, front, sides and back. A realisation of head contour may help you to decide just what sort of a trim you want.

These days, cutting and tapering are three-fourths of the coiffure formula. There are thousands of short-haired women who have never had flattering hair cuts, trusting to an incompetent operator who did not give proper attention to features and profile.

The cap cut offers every opportunity for the creation of a pleasing outline. If the face is flat at the back it is necessary that the hair should not be thinned there. There should be a suggestion of an undulation from ear to ear. Ends rolled under give a better effect than when they are waved upward.

If the head is long and narrow, side locks should carry enough wave

to fluff and look full; that style gives width, better proportions. If rolls are used they should be in tiers, mounting fairly well up toward the crown.

Round heads appear at best advantage with the flat top, hair flat and smooth at the sides, the cut at the back well below the nape line.

The coiffure should not only suit the face, but the figure. The hairdo of a large, well-built woman should have dignity. The effect should be tailored. No fluff stuff for her; it throws her out of character.

Little cutlets, pretty as pictures, can do almost anything with their tresses and look sweet. They're still hanging onto their shoulder length bobs, and that is as it should be. The style belongs strictly to youth, always has. It makes older women appear as if they were striving to be girlish. When they do that they only make themselves look older. They have their choice between the cap cut and the uppy do.



Have an Omelette Repertoire

IN the test kitchen the Chef was experimenting with omelettes. On the table beside him was a big bowl of brown and white eggs.

"These are Grade B eggs," he remarked, "but they are perfectly satisfactory for making omelettes. And of course the colour makes no difference whatever; eggs taste the same whether brown or white."

"It is one of the mainstays of the cuisine of all nations," said the Chef, cracking an egg on the edge of the bowl. "In France we make usually the rolled omelette for which we do not separate the eggs. And they are a standard food in the home and in the hotels. We have both the savoury and the sweet omelette, and it is difficult to say which is more popular. Think of all the foods that can be used in omelettes, to make the variations!"

"Yes, most people make only plain omelettes, or sometimes a cheese omelette," I remarked, "but either of these is a good basis for a substantial luncheon or light dinner dish."

French Omelette

"How about the French omelette aux fines herbes?" said the Chef, "that is the plain rolled omelette with minced parsley, chervil and chives in it; or you can use a little chopped water-cress instead. The green herbs give a taste piquante, and they are fine for the health."

"And omelettes are so good combined with many kinds of meat or fish," I went on. "Often when there doesn't seem to be a thing on hand for dinner, there will be a little veal, pork, turkey or duck or chicken in the refrigerator. This can be creamed, or heated in a tin of condensed mushroom soup as a king style, and served in the fold of the omelette and around it as a sauce."

"I have sometimes used a combination of creamed meat and cooked vegetables in this way," approved the Chef. "And vegetables, either in a cream or a tomato sauce are delightful with a cheese omelette."

"A creamed spinach omelette, or one filled with sauteed mushrooms, is especially good," I edged in.

Chicken Liver Omelette

"Then there is the sauteed chicken liver omelette, and also the omelette with a filling of oysters in sauce bechamel," the Chef went on with enthusiasm. "Also the omelettes that can be used for dessert when the rest of the meal is light. Such as a jelly omelette, or omelette celestine, that puffy omelette with apricot marmalade in the fold and spread with more marmalade and a few chopped toasted almonds. For the decoration I use rosettes of whipped cream from my pastry tube."

"So that's why it's called a 'celestial' omelette," I laughed. "But there's one caution to remember in making all omelettes—they must never be allowed to get too brown."

or they will taste burned."

"The moment you smell a slight odour of cooking eggs, lower the heat and turn the omelette," added the Chef.

"Many people think that omelettes are extravagant," I remarked. "That's because they go by the old rule of allowing 1½ eggs for each person. But four eggs will be enough for four persons if the eggs are extended with a cup of cooked rice, or with a cup of milk and a tablespoon of flour for thickening in Swedish style."

"Now Madame, what kind of omelette would you like for dinner?" "Swedish style, please, and let's add that half cup of minced ham in the refrigerator and use plenty of minced tomatoes as a filling and garnish."

"That Swedish omelette is very good and practical, too," observed the Chef, "because it can stand without falling for at least eight minutes, which is very convenient when the family is a little late for the meal."

Dinner

Tossed Winter Salad Hot Rolls Tomato Omelette Swedish Style Fried Potatoes

Creamed Spinach or Greens Mince-Peach Pie American Cheese Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)

All Measurements Are Level Recipes Serve Four

Tomato Omelette Swedish Style

The Omelette: Measure 1 tsp. flour, ½ tsp. salt and ¼ tsp. pepper in a measuring cup. Gradually add a little milk and stir until the flour is belended. Fill the cup with milk. Next separate 4 good-sized eggs. Beat the whites until very stiff and the yolks until well mixed. Add the flour and milk mixture to the yolks; then fold in the whipped whites, leaving small portions of white floating about. Melt 1 tbsp. butter in a warm 9" omelet pan or frying pan. Cook over a low heat, tipping the pan slowly back and forth so the mixture will cook evenly. When it begins the firm on the bottom run a spatula around the edge to let the uncooked portion come in contact with the bottom of the pan. Cook about 8 min., or until the bottom of the omelette is pale golden brown.

Then cover half of the omelette with very thickened well seasoned stewed tomato. Fold the omelette and slide it onto a heated platter; surround with more thick stewed tomato, and sprinkle, if desired, with a little minced parsley.

Mince-Peach Pie

Make plain American pastry or use piecrust mix. Roll to a scant fourth inch in thickness and line a shallow 9" pie plate. Fill with a mixture of 1 c. fine-chopped minced peaches and 1 c. prepared mince-meat. Dot with 1 tsp. butter or margarine. Cover with a top crust; press the edges together with the lines of a fork; slash the centre in three places to let the steam escape. Brush over the top with milk to make the crust more flaky, and bake 35 min. in a hot oven; 400° F.

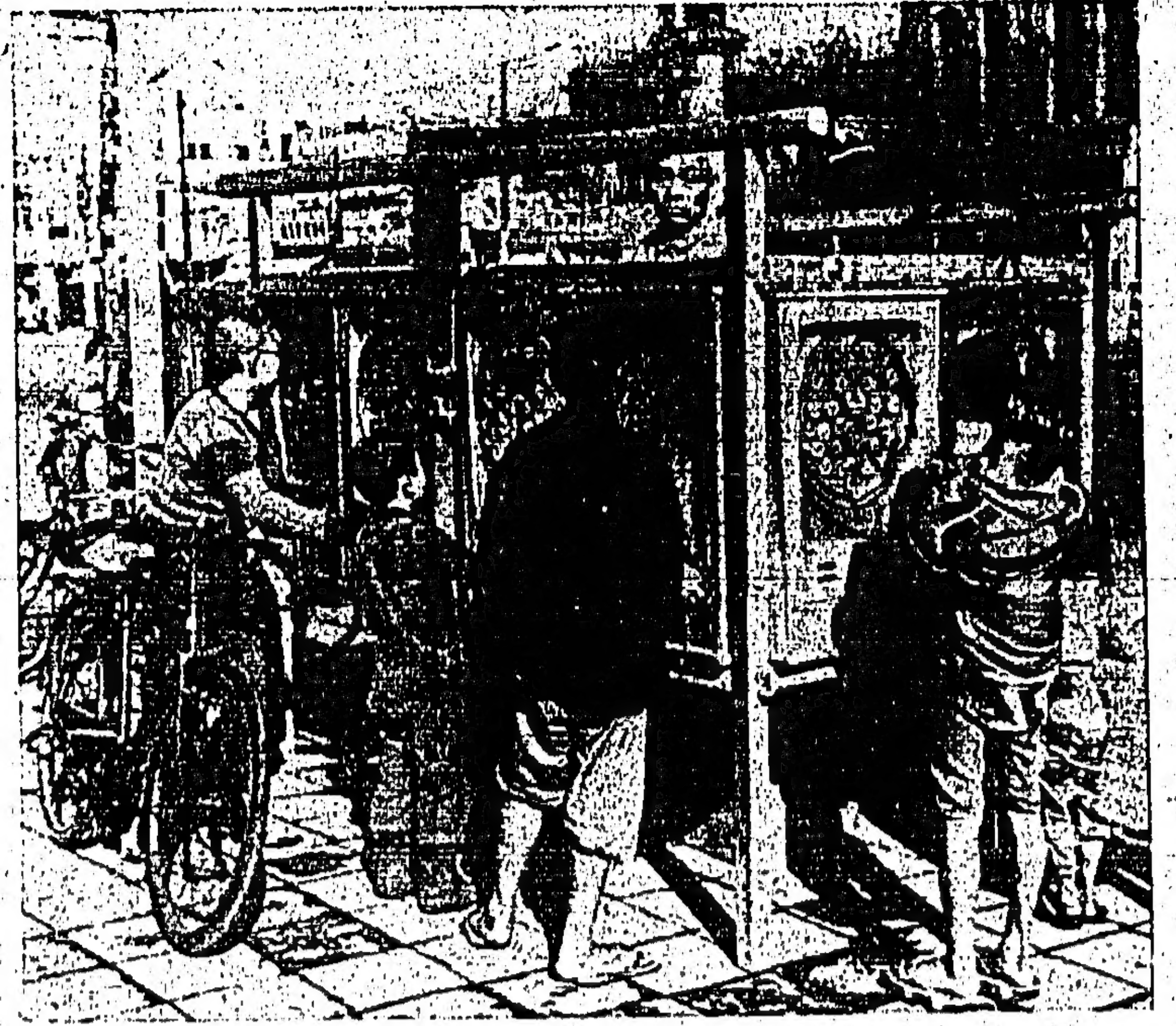
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



A BLOW FOR DEMOCRACY—An anti-Communist sympathiser, left, lands with a straight left as a Red heckler is led away at a Social Democrat election rally in Berlin. More than 85 percent of voters turned out.



IDENTICAL BEAUTIES—Television actresses Teddie and Babs Beverly, of London, pictured on arrival in New York. The 19-year-old twins, wearing sweaters indicating the wide scope of their travels, went to Hartford, Connecticut, to visit a sister.



WHO WISHED THIS ON THEM?—The pinball craze has arrived in Japan, as can be seen by these Tokyo youngsters risking a few yen. Inflation and the metal shortage have caused the operator to dole out balls in return for paper money.



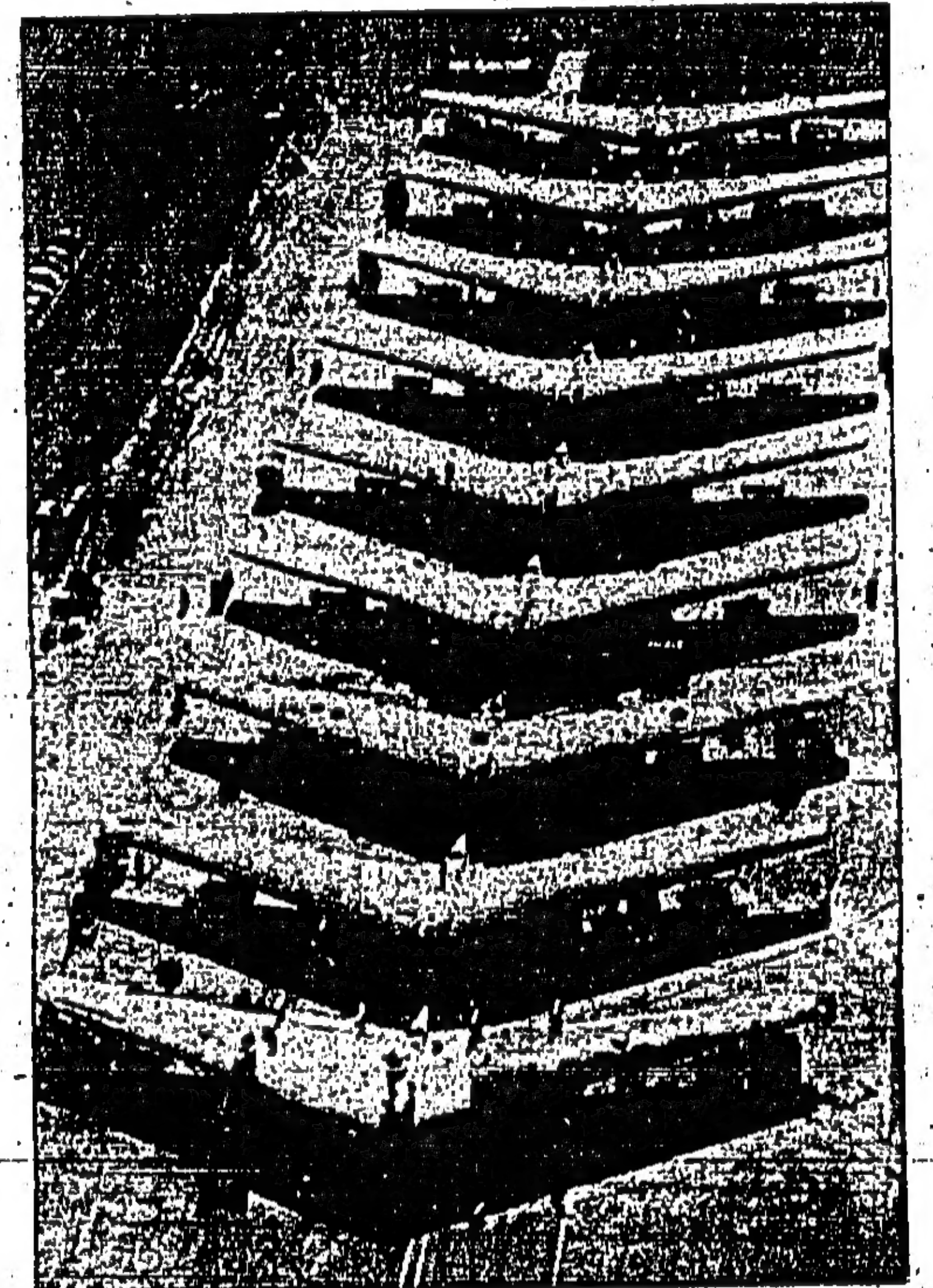
BABY SITTER—Airline hostess Elizabeth Antosh, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, leaves New York to become the first trans-Atlantic baby sitter. With presents contributed by American well-wishers, she will spend a month in England.



SHIPSHAPE—Adjusting her nautical headpiece, Shirley MacCalla smiles on being selected at Sarasota, Florida, as squall companion for members of the Florida Sailing Club.



AIRLIFT TRAINEES—A class checks the working of a C-54 electrical system at Great Falls, Montana, air base. The school has been set up to train men under conditions similar to those peculiar to the Berlin airlift so that experienced replacements can be sent to Germany. Planes carry sand in barrels as simulated loads.



TAILLESS PLANES—Because they have no tails or fuselages, nine 100-ton Northrop Flying Wings fit easily on this ramp in Hawthorne, California, designed to accommodate four conventional planes. On orders of the U.S. Air Force, they are being transformed into jet-powered aircraft.

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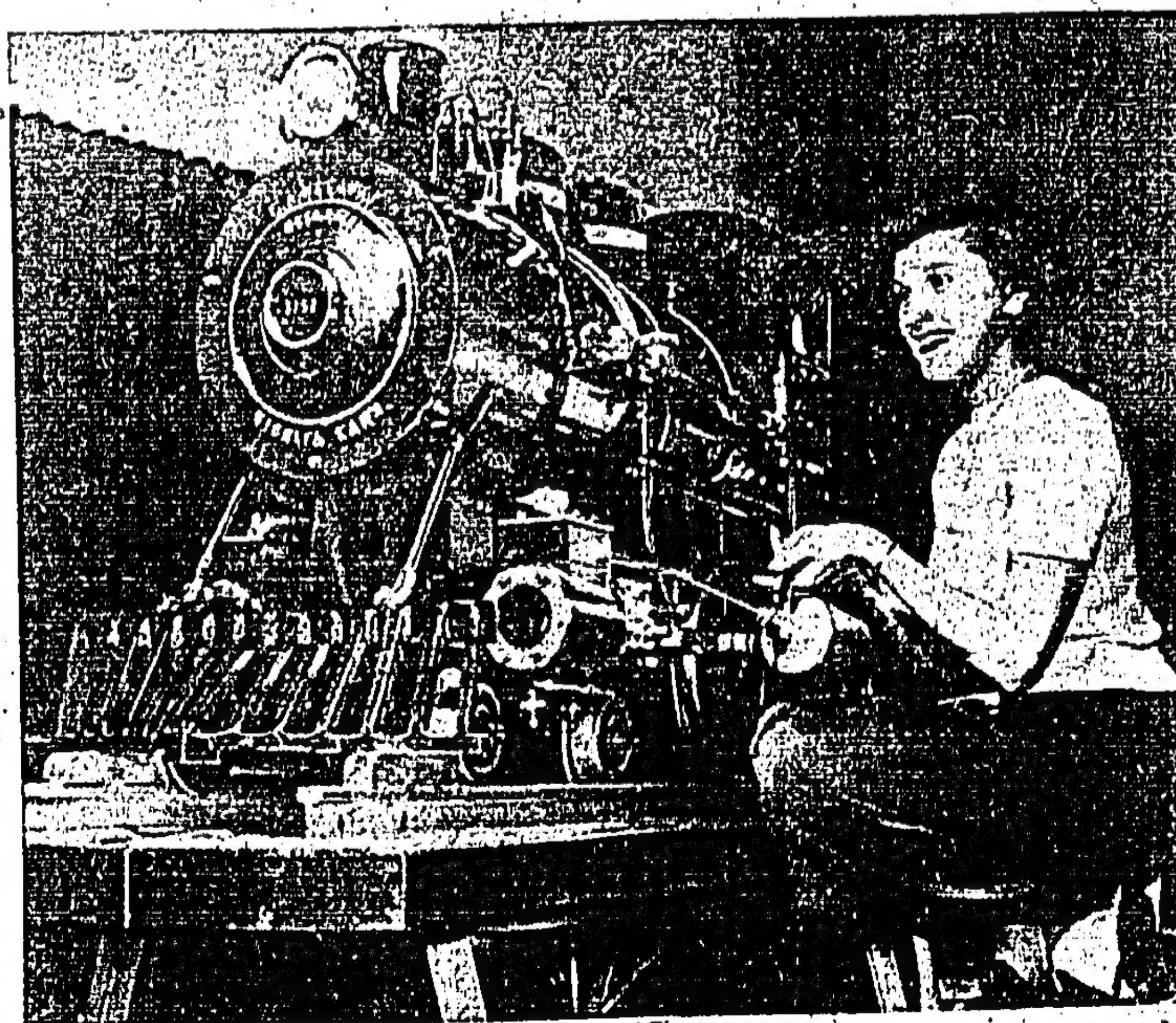
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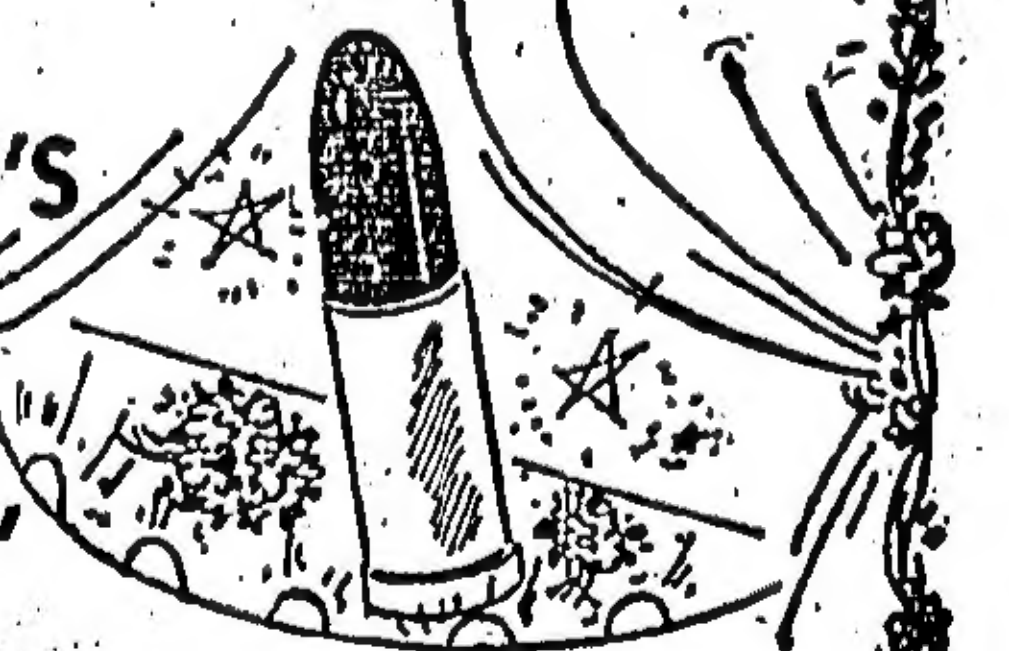
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OIL 'ER UP—Elaine Saunders applies the oil can to a miniature steam engine on display at the 30th annual convention of the National Association of Amusement Parks, Pools and Beaches in Chicago. Exhibits included new types of rides and games for American fairs.

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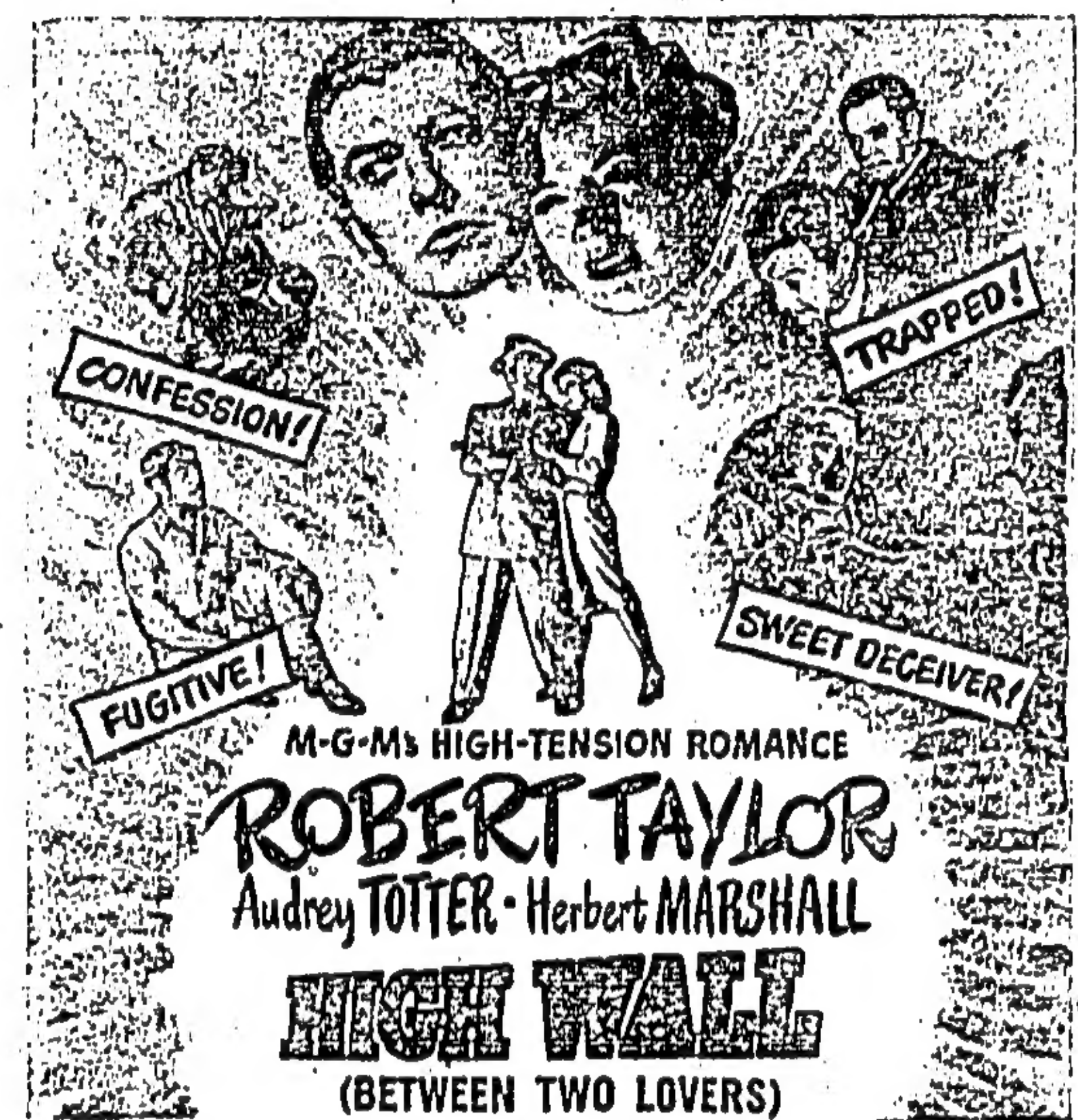
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THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CHEERER-UPPER!

In this, the fifth, instalment of her inside story of World War II's Supreme Commander in the European Theatre, Kay Summersby tells of the secret preparations for the North African invasion and how the troopship she took was torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

INEVITABLY, I had heard of the impending North African invasion. Talk in the back seat of my staff car was more Top Secret than anything on paper. In general, I knew about as much about "Torch" Operation as most senior commanders in the early autumn of 1942.

One month before the birthday party, I had taken General Eisenhower out to Telegraph Cottage in a hurry. For once he seemed preoccupied. He obviously didn't want to talk; I had long made it a habit not to ask questions, ever. As we sped through Kensington he mumbled something about "big doings for a colonel." The rest of the ride was in heavy silence. But Generals—three-star Generals—don't usually get excited over colonels. I knew something big was up.

"I don't know how long we'll be here," the General said as he got out at the cottage. "Mickey will look after you."

There was an air of hush-hush inside. Hunt, Moneys, and Mickey walked on tip-toe. I retired to the kitchen and learned that the General was outside talking in literal whispers to a tall, unarmoured, lieutenant-colonel. As darkness fell, they came inside and sat beside the crackling fireplace. Kitchen gossip soon established that the cottage housed a queer assortment: Beetle, General Clark, Brigadier Eric Mockler-Ferryman and Mr William H. B. Mackay. Beetle himself, it seemed, had gone to London to pick up the colonel, to whom they referred as McGowan. Butch had gone to Norfolk House, closely guarded HQ of Allied forces planning the invasion, for the others. Colonel Julius Holmes, the British-looking U. S. Embassy officer with the Guards moustache, also was present.

Clandestine Parley

IN the next few days details of that secret meeting at Telegraph Cottage gradually seeped up to the front seat of my car. "Lieutenant-Colonel McGowan" was none other than Mr Robert Murphy, the American underground chief in French Morocco. The conference had been concerned largely with one frightening question mark—would the French fight when we landed in North Africa? Equally important, it had been concerned with French leaders' demand that the Allies send a top commander to the scene down there to discuss practical details. This then was the meeting when it had been decided to send General Clark—on his submarine mission to the North African coast, for a clandestine parley which might have been dreamed up by Hitchcock or Oppenheim.

Shortly afterwards, General Eisenhower asked the question I had been framing in my mind for weeks to ask him. "Kay," he said, unusually serious, "would you like to go along?"

I was almost shouting as I explained that Dick undoubtedly would be heading in the direction of the forthcoming invasion. I would do anything to be somewhere near him. He knew about Dick. No further emphasis was required. "It'll be in about a month or so," he said, warning of the need for extreme security.

At The Palace

IKE took General Clark with him to say goodbye to the King. Telek and I drove them down to Buckingham Palace and waited in the historic courtyard. Telek was quite unimpressed by his surroundings and insisted upon committing a blatant indignity upon the Royal property. When our passengers returned, General Eisenhower revealed that he had worried needlessly over one major point of protocol—how to back away from His Majesty, without falling flat on his face. "He came right to the door with us," Ike laughed.

I spent the night of November 7 virtually inside my radio. Not long after 1 a.m. which I knew to be 11-hour, the good news came through. The invasion was on. I heard some remarks by President Roosevelt, and others by a "spokesman" giving instructions to people in the invasion areas. And I heard a proclamation by General Ike, in beautiful French. Since he spoke no French, I know the carefully

EISENHOWER WAS MY BOSS

By KAY SUMMERSBY

modulated voice with the polished accent belonged to our suave Colonel Julius Holmes. I slept very little that night, listening to the dramatic broadcast and the continual martial strains of the Marseillaise.

Foolishly, I packed everything of value, including my best luggage and a few precious bits of jewellery. North Africa meant war, but it also meant Dick—and marriage. I packed accordingly. Mother maintained the best tradition of British privacy and awareness of war security. I could tell her only that I was leaving London. Although undoubtedly certain I was headed for North Africa and a long war, she asked no questions and was a great comfort.

Time evaporated quickly. There was a mad round of shots for everything from typhoid to lockjaw, the arrival of WAC's and civilians who were joining the party. Luckily, one of my driver friends was going along—Elsbeth Duncan, a friendly Scot who later became the wife of a British General in Berlin.

sions, and Jean Dixon, friendly Washington girl whose British husband had been killed in the Royal Air Force. We took turns sleeping on a dirty mattress wedged into the floor beside a double-decker bunk.

With three separate sittings for each meal, we spent much of the days leaning along the deck in snake-like lines. Even leaning space was rationed. We queued, slept, and strolled; strolled, slept, and queued. Between-times, we joined the gossip-monglers.

Finally, to escape the endless chatter, we set up a marathon bridge game. Our fourth was Margaret (Peg) Bourke-White, the Life photographer, whose slim slacks, natty uniform, and neat blue-gray hair drew a symphony of wolf-calls with every appearance on deck. To us she was a Godsend, a vivacious fourth in our bridge battle against the old shipboard enemy, boredom.

Several days out, a wild gale struck with terrifying ferocity. The storm thrashed us about for days, reducing life to its barest minimum, gloomy and dreary. Then,

All lights went out. The ship shuddered, then rocked back and forth.

No one moved or said a word. Several minutes later, Ethel muttered: "This is it, kids."

The ship settled at a list. We bumped our ships against luggage and the double-decker before Jean found a flashlight. I grabbed my shoes. Cursing at our empty torpedo bags, we each grabbed a coat and headed for the lifeboat station.

Adrift in the Mediterranean and the fast rescue work over, our boat seemed lonelier than ever. We could see the convoy steaming by. Tiny lights of other lifeboats and rafts bobbed on the water. We could hear occasional shouts.

A British destroyer came close by. A megaphone voice announced survivors would be picked up in the morning. Our neighbourhood was alive with U-boats, the voice explained; it would take hours to clear the area.

The rest of the long, long night was spent trying to keep warm—and trying to keep from getting sick.

Just before dawn the sea calmed as the barrage of depth charges lessened. And the sun came up, pouring warmth and light and colour over the scene.

Morning's Climax

THE morning's climax came when our old friend, the British destroyer, hove into sight. In an incredibly short time she was picking up the survivors in each lifeboat. When our turn came, I helped Peg up the rope-ladder with her cameras. The deck felt wonderfully solid and very, very welcome. Far below, empty lifeboats floated by, grim wreaths in memory of those who had died during the night.

Late in the afternoon our destroyer pulled into Oran, tied up alongside a pier, and dropped the ladder. The usual women-and-children-first tradition was reversed; we women waited for the men to disembark. They organised into original outfits and marched off, a ragged military parade of half-dressed soldiers and officers.

Searching for Dick at Oran headquarters, I was regarded with open suspicion. The guard, however, admitted there was Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold in the section; in that very building, in fact, "I'll get him for you," he said cryptically.

He asked Dick to come down to the lobby, then hung up without mentioning my name on the phone. I asked to telephone Algiers. That request brought out another guard, a lieutenant in charge, a major—and, finally, a full-colonel. Each of them studied my torn shirt, shredded nylons, open-necked shirt and my straggly hair, covered by a peasant-like handkerchief. They whispered among themselves.

"Look here," I said in exasperation, "I've just been rescued from a torpedoed ship. I want to call General Eisenhower and tell him his staff is safe. And I want to get orders what to do next. Do you mind?"

One Magic Word

THE one magic word—Eisenhower—not in the telephone. I was weak with relief when the operator put me through to the General's office and Tex Lee came on the line. "Tex," I said with complete lack of imagination, "we're here."

Tex said the office knew we had been torpedoed, but didn't know if we had been picked up. "Just a minute," he added, "the General will want to talk to you."

General Eisenhower asked after each of the office staff, put on General Clark for a moment, then concluded the conversation by ordering us to Algiers the next day.

I hung up thoughtfully and turned to ask the guards where Ethel, Jean, and I could spend the night.

My vision blurred. The guards faded from sight.

All I could see was a tall, dark, lieutenant-colonel, who thought I was in London. Thoroughly bewildered, he couldn't utter a word.

"Dick!" I cried, running towards him, breaking down in a most unmilitary fashion.

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POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER**C.V.R. Thompson**
Ike's war for peace

NEW YORK.

General Ike, university president, author, and amateur cook, is taking his uniform out of moth balls.

Washington wants him and his rank and prestige again.

But this time Eisenhower's job is not to plan a war. Instead, it is to preserve the peace.

For America's top brass wants him to convince Congress that the best insurance against war is a strong, efficient U.S. Army.

This will take money, more money than Congress, at this time, seems willing to grant.

For some months, then, Eisenhower will be attached as personal Chief of Staff to Defence Secretary James V. Forrestal. And in that position his "beach-head" will be in the witness boxes of a dozen Congressional committees, where he will fight a new kind of battle, the battle of the Budget.

ALL U.S. NEWSPAPERS, except the stodgiest, have settled, as if by agreement, upon the appropriate headline for Britain's Prince—*"Honnie Prince Charlie"*.

BACK AGAIN in the plush-lined splendour of New York's best hotel, Alfred Edwards, the Socialist M.P. who changed his mind, is at his favourite task, telling Americans of the ills of Socialism.

His latest quotes: "Whatever is wrong with Capitalism, we British have found that Socialism is not the answer to it." "Under nationalisation, the labourer has proved that he has all the 'ills' of the selfishness, and all the laziness of the capitalist."

THE DEFENCE in a Baltimore income tax evasion case was that the prisoner was a simpleton who "cannot even follow the plot of a Western movie." The judge acquitted him, but added, "You know I cannot understand them myself."

A SECRET America's air force has been trying desperately to hide has come out. The secret is "a flying palace," the most luxurious plane America has ever built. And it was made ready by the air force for "President" Tom Dewey's official use.

They finally showed it shamefacedly to President Truman. He grinned and said: "I don't want it, you can have it, it's too swank for me."

TELEVISION has been recognised in the American courts as one of the necessities of modern life.

DURING a Christmas shopping excursion, I went into Fifth Avenue's largest china shop. It was almost sold out of British china and flooded with orders for more. Recognising my accent, an assistant said: "Please tell them to send us more in a hurry."

TWO U.S. VISITORS to Britain, Suzanne Lafollet and Virginia Morgan, had this to say about British women in a magazine article: "Never known to dress smartly, they look surprisingly presentable in view of eight years of clothes rationing."

NANCY Twin Killing

By Ernie Bushmiller



WITNESS'S MEMORY CHALLENGED BY COUNSEL

More Evidence Given In Larceny Trial

The "extraordinary" memory of a witness, Au Pui, charwoman of the PWD workshops at Hunghom, in regard to materials issued to him for work carried out at the Cathay Pacific Airways premises at Kai Tak, was challenged by Mr. V. J. L. D'Alton, Counsel for Spary, during the course of cross-examination in the PWD larceny case involving two members of the Department before Mr. Justice Reynolds at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Accused are Kwok Kwong, 47, foreman, and Austin Spary, 50, electrical inspector, Grade 1, both of the Public Works Department. They are charged on 12 counts, 10 of larceny by public servant, one of obtaining money by false pretences from the steward of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club and one of conspiracy to defraud the Government of money.

Mr. Percy Chen, instructed by Mr. C. A. S. Russ, is appearing for Kwok and Spary. He is represented by Mr. V. J. L. D'Alton, instructed by Mr. P. J. Griffiths. Appearing for the prosecution is Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, assisted by Chief Insp. J. Johnston, of the Special Branch.

The jury empanelled comprises four men and three women.

COUNSEL'S COMPLAINT

Prior to his cross-examination, Mr. D'Alton drew the Court's attention to the fact that Au Pui, who had commenced his evidence yesterday, had mingled with other witnesses waiting to give evidence when the Court adjourned for the day, and before Au had completed his evidence. Counsel asked what object there was in separating witnesses when they were permitted to mix together before a witness who was giving evidence had finished what he had to say. The prosecution, he declared, should see that a certain decorum was observed in that respect.

Mr. Justice Reynolds replied that he did not see much difference in whether the witness mingled with other witnesses or not when the latter could read a verbatim report of what had occurred in Court in the public press.

Mr. D'Alton commented that such would be all right if the witness had completed his evidence, but not while he was still required in the witness box.

His Lordship pointed out that the witness, nevertheless, could still mingle with the witnesses after he had finished his evidence. Mr. D'Alton remarked it was rather worse when such evidence was unfinished. However, he would not pursue the matter, he said. Counsel also informed the Court that he wished to apply for the recall of C. M. Rowe, a mechanical engineer of Cathay Pacific Airways, who had given evidence earlier in the trial, for further cross-examination.

Counsel went on to cross-examine Au Pui, who had testified to work he had carried out at the C.P.A. premises at Kai Tak with materials supplied by Kwok Kwong (first accused).

Au admitted he was at one time employed at the Wanchai workshops of the PWD and had, from his home in Cheung Kwan Road, to work. He could not, however, remember when it was that he stopped working in Wanchai and worked at Hunghom instead.

QUESTIONED ON FIGURES

Asked if he could give the figures of certain materials supplied for the C.P.A. job, witness replied that he thought he had 30 15-amp power sockets, about 50 5-amp power sockets, and about five 30-amp switches.

Mr. D'Alton: I am now going to refer to the witness to his deposition in the Lower Court. Do the figures you have quoted include work on the quonset hut as well?

Witness: The figures I gave are for all the huts.

Did you say this in your previous evidence? "13 5-amp switches, one 60-amp switch, one 15-amp switch, six or seven 15-amp power sockets, some lamp shades, lamp bulbs, and one 5-amp lamp lighting socket." There is no question of "about" there? All the quantities mentioned are exact, are they not?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Reynolds: Six or seven cannot be taken as an exact number. Mr. Hooton: I think if the deposition is being produced, he might be asked first whether he said what he is alleged to have said. If he agrees, very well, but he might say that was not what he said. Then it should be proved.

Mr. D'Alton: It has been put to the witness that he said it in his deposition, and he agreed.

EXACT FIGURES

Mr. D'Alton: Did you also say this? "First accused took three coils of wire, one coil of twin wire, 100 yards of double wire, one coil of single wire, some nails, clips and copper wire from the Hunghom store." Do you agree you said that?—Yes.

Do you agree that wherever figures are mentioned, they are exact?—Yes.

And did you also say this? "Later the first accused gave me four fluorescent lamps, seven lamp holders, two iron pipe lamps, 13 5-amp switches, six 15-amp power sockets, six 5-amp lamp lighting switches." Do you agree you said that?—Yes.

And are all the figures exact?—Yes.

Did you say this too? "One 60-amp iron-clad switch, one 15-amp two-wire switch, one 30-amp three-wire switch, one 30-amp iron-clad fuse, one 60-amp iron-clad fuse." Do you agree you said that?—Yes.

And this? "Work was started in the engine-room the following day. The first accused in the morning handed me two coils of double wire, one coil of double wire, about three pounds of copper wire, nails and clips." Do you agree you made that statement?—Yes.

And are all the figures exact?—Yes.

You also made this statement, "Three or four days later, there not being sufficient wire to complete the work, I got two coils of double wire from the first accused, two coils of single wire, one coil of double wire. About two days later, 21 fluorescent lamps, 40 five-amp switches, six 15-amp power sockets, two 5-amp lighting sockets, two 15-amp main wire switches, one 20-amp main wire switch, one 30-amp main wire switch, one 30-amp double-wire main switch, one 15-amp double wire main switch were given to me by the first accused in the Hunghom workshop." Do you agree you said that?—Yes.

And are all the figures exact?—Yes.

CONFIRMS STATEMENTS

Yes, also said this, "On the Monday following, in the Hunghom workshops, the first accused handed me two coils of double-wire, one coil of double-wire, some nails, clips and about two or three pounds of copper wire." Do you agree you said that?—Yes.

And you made this statement also, "About four or five days after work started, the first accused gave me 19 5-amp switches, 18 15-amp power sockets and one lamp holder." Do you agree you made that statement?—I did.

And are all the figures exact?—Yes.

Did you also say "I did not keep a record of the materials and I do not know if anyone else kept a record?"—Yes.

Does that statement apply to all these materials or only to one statement?—That statement applies to all the materials I mentioned.

You kept no records at all and this is entirely from memory?—Yes, that is correct.

Yet you cannot give me the exact totals, or can you?—I cannot.

At the time you were working in the Cathay Pacific were you working on another job?—Yes.

What job was that?—The Government office at the Kai Tak Airfield.

Did you draw materials for that job?—Yes.

Can you give an exact account of the materials you drew for that job?—I cannot.

Did you also work at the Government Lodge at Fanling?—Yes.

Did you draw materials for that job?—Yes.

When were you working there?—That was before the war.

Can you remember any other work on which you were employed at Kai Tak other than the Government job and that at Cathay Pacific?—I cannot remember.

"EXTRAORDINARY" MEMORY

I put it to you that it was convenient for you to remember these extraordinary details over a period of several months and including the exact figures of materials that you drew one and a half or nearly two years ago, and yet you cannot remember when I asked you what materials you drew for the general office, or whether you worked on any other job at Kai Tak or not. You cannot remember that, yet you seem to have an extraordinary memory?—I have already told you, I suggest you remember these details in your 20 odd interviews with the Police. That's what it did to your memory.—I am only telling the Court whatever I can remember. I cannot tell anything I cannot remember.

That is not the answer to my question, but it is obvious you don't want to answer. However, with that good memory of yours, you will risk high in your profession, won't you?—I don't think so.

NOT OFFERED PROMOTION

And yet it is true that you have already been offered promotion and a better job in the event of the accused here being convicted? Is that true?—No.

During the course of your examination-in-chief, I put it to you that you said of Harris "He put a cheque in an envelope written in English."—Yes.

"I took the envelope back to Kwok Kwong."—Yes.

And you further said "I said to

1949 To See Peace Again For China?

By SPENCER MOOSA

Peiping, Jan. 6.—Everyone here is convinced that 1949 will be a year of peace in China.

Only out and out pessimists think peace will be delayed beyond June. No one though, sees its achievement without a great deal of difficulty.

There are many stages which must be passed before Generalissimo Chiang's peace move and urging Mao Tse Tung to order a cease fire.

In North China, the possibility of a Nationalist counter-offensive dwindled weeks ago to zero and the only fighting since has been on a small localised scale.

Peiping remains a fortress, but no one expects it to be carried militarily.

The censor, that traditional enemy of newsmen, has developed tactics of a Nationalist counter-offensive. An Associated Press correspondent wrote a light piece on Red stage plays in which the Reds portrayed themselves as angels. It was completely censored as "untrue statements in favour of the enemy" and therefore could not be sent.

In another message, the censor substituted the words first and second for those of two airfields here.

The censorship office is more than a mile away from the Telephone Communications Bureau, and is causing additional delay, which newsmen think deliberate.—Associated Press.

Israel And Egypt To Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

Information reaching the Foreign Office from British sources revealed that although the main body of the Israeli patrols which invaded Egypt about a week ago had now withdrawn, the latest information has drawn a clear line across the Egyptian territory across the main road which goes south through the desert to Beer-Sheva.

These forces were said to have "dug-in" a ditch across the road and built a strongpoint with barbed wire defences and three anti-tank guns on the southern side.

This strongpoint was set up at the road's highest commanding point between Abu Merga and Al Auli. British intelligence reports suggested that this could be placed in Jewish statements such as that made recently by the Jewish authorities that all Israeli forces had withdrawn from Egyptian territory.—Reuter.

CREECH JONES TO BROADCAST

The Right Hon. Arthur Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be broadcasting a New Year message from London tonight, and a recording of his talk may be heard from Radio Hongkong at 11.15 p.m. in place of the next episode of "Here Comes the Copper," which is postponed one week.

him "This is a cheque I got from the Cathay Pacific."—Yes.

Then in the cross-examination by my friend, Mr. Chen, you said "I don't know about Exhibit P9 (the cheque)."—That is true.

"He put something in the envelope. What he put inside, I don't know."—That is correct.

How can you reconcile these two statements? On the one hand you said he put in the cheque, and on the other hand, you said "I don't know?"—I cannot give you an answer.

RE-EXAMINATION

Under re-examination by Mr. Hooton, Au Pui said that after his arrest by the Police he was taken to the CPA premises at Kai Tak, and there he pointed out the work he had done. What witness had said at the Police Court was to the best of his recollection, and it was the same before the Court and the Honorary Prison, witness was not interviewed by either Chief Inspector Johnston or Sub-Inspector MacPherson. His pay for this period had been paid, him, but there was still an amount outstanding. The key to the Hunghom store-room, declared Au, was kept by Kwok Kwong.

The jury asked the Court whether a witness would be called to testify to the issue of stores, work cards and other matters.

They were assured by Mr. Hooton that such a witness would be called. In reply to the jury, witness said he was a daily paid worker and received his wages every two weeks. When he was employed on the CPA job, he was paid his usual daily rates, and received no extras.

Witness declared it would not be possible to draw excess stores from the workshops unless they were further irregularly issued. He further agreed that he himself could not draw stores on his own authority. When he was working at the CPA premises, he was nothing to identify him as a Government workman. The trial is proceeding.

ITALIANS STILL WAITING FOR THE BIG SHOCK

Several more very faint earthquake tremors have been recorded in the Rivodutri area, about 65 kilometres north of Rome, but up to tonight the prophesied "big disaster" had not happened.

Other faint tremors were reported in the Santa Teresa and Tribula areas of Sardinia.

The prediction of Sir William Wheeler, of London, that a big upheaval would take place today or tomorrow in either Italy or Japan sent thousands of Italians into the open country.

In the Italian town of Rieti, scene of several minor earthquake shocks, the townspeople practically abandoned their homes for the night and took to the hills and open fields.

As they flocked out, refugees from the nearby village of Rivodutri, shattered in yesterday's tremors, began straggling into the town seeking shelter.

Thousands of Italians all over the country spent last night in the open.—Reuter.

Czech Planes, Arms Flown To Israel

FOREIGN OFFICE ALLEGATIONS

London, Jan. 6.—The Foreign Office, in a detailed analysis of the growth of the Israeli Air Force, published tonight, estimated that this force possesses today at least 114 aircraft, compared with about 40 in June, when the United Nations banned the delivery of arms to both sides in Palestine.

The total includes 40 operational fighter aircraft which came from the State-owned armament industry of Czechoslovakia, according to the Foreign Office report.

These fighters—mostly of the Messerschmitt 109-C type—were flown to Palestine in crates and assembled in Palestine.

The Foreign Office statement also asserted that Israel had received deliveries of other armaments from Czechoslovakia, including high explosives, incendiary bombs, aeroplanes, automatic weapons, and ammunition, guns for the armament of other Jewish aircraft.

Fighter pilot trainees had been sent from Palestine to Czechoslovakia for instruction.

Also according to the Foreign Office information, a small fleet of American planes, often using call signs and markings of a "non-European country," had been running a regular cargo ferry service from Czech arms factories of Palestine, amounting to some 80 tons per week.

These planes, which at small airfields in Yugoslavia and then usually flew down the Albanian and Greek coasts, had along the southern coast of Crete to Tel-Aviv.

Threatened by "experienced, highly paid" mercenaries of foreign nationality, the operation of this fleet had been facilitated by the exemption of its personnel from many of the usual restrictions and formalities applied to foreigners in Czechoslovakia.

Observers in London agree that the shipment of Czechoslovak arms to Israel could only have been undertaken on such a systematic scale with the knowledge and consent of Russia, whose close ties with Czechoslovak industry have been tightened since the outbreak of the war.

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SHOWINGS TO-DAY **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

ALSO LATEST 20TH CENTURY-FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS

SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. Charles BOYER • Rita HAYWORTH • Henry FONDA

Ginger ROGERS • Charles LAUGHTON • Edw. G. Robinson in

"TALES OF MANHATTAN"

A 20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURE — AT REDUCED PRICES

CENTRAL 270, QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL. PHONE 25720.

5 SHOWS DAILY DAILY AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

FINAL EPISODE

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

HERBERT LOM PHYLIS DIXEY TERENCE DE MARNEY RONALD FRANKAU

DUAL ALIBI

PRODUCED BY LOUIS H. JACKSON

OPENS ? **"HIGH WALL"**

TO-MORROW With Robert TAYLOR • Audrey TOTTER

ALL-OUT AID FOR CHINA URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

3 Economic aid alone would "retard slightly" the conquest of China by the Communists, while economic and military supply aid without American direction and control would "delay considerably" this development.

4. For any real and permanent success in China, "American direction and control" as well as supply aid are essential.

In conclusion, Mr. Bullitt said, "We have to recognise that we are at one of the turning points of human history and we cannot afford to be wrong in our decisions, since the stake may not only be the independence of China but also the independence of the United States."—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

Programme Summary: 6.01, Children's Half Hour "Dragon Smoke Island" by Barnaby Raine (Studio); 6.20, Concert by Radio. Given by Miss Leo Wai Lan and S. K. Lee (Studio); 6.50, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (London Relay); 7.15, Sports Review (Studio); 7.30, Variety Hour (Studio); 7.45, "From the Editor's Desk" (London Relay); 8.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 8.15, "Sweet Serenade" (Radio); 8.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 8.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 9.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 9.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 9.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 9.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 10.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 10.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 10.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 10.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 11.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 11.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 11.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 11.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 12.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 12.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 12.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 12.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 1.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 1.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 1.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 1.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 2.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 2.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 2.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 2.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 3.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 3.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 3.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 3.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 4.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 4.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 4.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 4.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 5.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 5.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 5.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 5.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 6.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 6.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 6.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 6.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 7.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 7.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 7.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 7.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 8.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 8.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 8.30, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 8.45, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 9.00, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 9.15, "The Man born to be King" by Dorothy Sayers and Henry Conway (Radio); 9.30, "The Man born

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Antimony, (American 200 percent) in bulk of car- load lots, F.O.B. Texas, US\$40.35/100 lb. (90 percent or higher)	1.03
Tungsten, powdered (98-99 percent)	2.00
Wolframite, (Chinese ore containing Tungsten Trioxide) duty paid F.O.B. New York, Per short ton	24.00/245 —United Press.
SCAP PRICES	
Copper, F.O.B. per ton (light)	US\$116.50/100
Lead, F.O.B. per ton (soft)	116.50
Steel F.O.B. per ton (No. 1 heavy small)	56.00
	—United Press.



SCANDINAVIANS HOLD SECRET CONFERENCE

Subject: Collaboration In Defence Policies

Stockholm, Jan. 6.—The three Scandinavian Prime Ministers, with their Foreign and Defence Ministers, discussed "conditions for collaboration in the defence policies of the Scandinavian countries" in a secret two-day meeting at Karlstad, near the Norwegian frontier, it was announced here tonight.

A Swedish Foreign Office communiqué announced: "A new meeting of the Ministers is planned to take place in Copenhagen after the conclusion of the work of the Scandinavian Joint Defence Committee."

A Scandinavian Defence Committee—with four members from each of the three countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden—was set up last October by the three Defence Ministers meeting in Oslo to make a joint survey of defence problems.

Creation Of European Parliament

FRANCE URGING SPEEDY ACTION

Paris, Jan. 6.—France, supported by the three Benelux countries, on Thursday called for prompt steps towards the creation of a European Consultative Parliament and European Council.

A spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry said France wanted the five power European Unity Committee to meet "as soon as possible" to prepare a report on the creation of a European Council and Parliament.

The date January 26 is the opening of the regular quarterly session of the European Unity Committee from the five Benelux and France countries. The Ministers' meeting this time is in London.

SESSION POSTPONED

French officials stressed the need for a speedy meeting of the Committee in agreeing to Britain's request for a postponement of the Committee's session previously scheduled for Thursday.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, asked for additional time to examine a report on a unification project drafted by a sub-committee but did not suggest an alternative date.

It is believed that the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Robert Schuman will propose an alternate date during the conference which he is to have with Mr. Bevin in London next week.

French spokesmen, however, declined to comment on this.

Mr. Schuman is to be in London next Wednesday and Thursday accompanied by French officials who have expert knowledge of issues ranging from European unity to the Ruhr, Palestine and the Italian colonies. A spokesman said the complete list of those who will make the trip with Mr. Schuman is not yet determined.

NO NEED FOR DELAY

The spokesman said France cannot see the need for delaying the Unity Committee's work since it is merely a "study group" which will make proposals and which does not have any authority to make decisions binding upon the Governments.

The spokesman recalled the text of the five power communiqué drafted in Paris in October at the last meeting of the Foreign Ministers.

He pointed out that this explicitly stated that a report on European Federation should be presented to the Ministers at their next meeting.

He said it was "independent" that the studies on Federation be pursued and the terms of the October communiqué carried out.

The spokesman admitted there were still problems confronting the nations particularly in reconciling divergent views held by Britain and France. These problems can never be overcome, he added, unless the studies are continued.

The United Committee is a group of 16 statesmen from the Brussels pact nations—five each from Belgium and Holland and two from Luxembourg—named to survey federation projects.

This group appointed a sub-committee before the holidays to iron out differences in the British and French plans and come up with a compromise at the January 6 meeting.

The compromise, it was learned, is now embodied in an eight-page report which includes both France's proposal for a Consultative European Parliament and Britain's project for a Ministerial Council designated by the five governments.—Associated Press.

BOY DROWNED IN HIDDEN STREAM

Milborne, England, Jan. 6.—Three-year-old Robin John Kelso, playing with friends, suddenly disappeared into a ditch.

Workmen dug a ditch 10 yards long before they found his dead body.

He had fallen through a hole into a swollen underground stream previously undiscovered and been carried down on the current.—Associated Press.

The meeting was reported to have been called suddenly after last week's statement by the Norwegian Foreign Minister, M. Halvåg Lange, that Norway might turn westward for her security.

This statement caused some irritation in official circles in Sweden because, although all three countries want joint military defence, Sweden wants any Scandinavian bloc to remain outside big power grouping.

TUG OF WAR

A tug of war between Sweden and the Norwegians, with the Danes trying to reconcile them, was expected in today's meeting. M. Lange has intimated publicly that Norway would leave the Scandinavian bloc rather than be prevented from seeking her security with the Western powers by accepting Sweden's neutrality policy.

Denmark, which of the three countries is the most exposed to attack, is eager for joint Scandinavian defence. But if Norway joins the Western powers Denmark is expected to be forced to follow suit because Sweden is not strong enough to give the Danes effective military aid.

The important meeting of the Scandinavian Ministers now in progress at Karlstad is thought in London to have been precipitated by a United States invitation to some of all of the Scandinavian powers to take part in an Atlantic Union conference.

Scandinavian circles in London had not expected the meeting to be held so soon.

LONDON INTEREST

Reuters' diplomatic correspondent writes that apart from the Scandinavian powers, invitations are thought to have gone to Portugal and Iceland, where Ministerial discussions are presumed to be in progress.

The position of Italy and Eire is considered less certain.

London is watching the results of the Scandinavian conference with the greatest attention.

Well informed observers in Scandinavia said that the bald official communiqué meant that the joint defence talks were derailed because the Norwegians and the Swedes differed over the objectives of any Scandinavian military bloc.

The Norwegians today maintain their earlier standpoint. They are prepared, most reluctantly, to abandon the idea of a closely welded Scandinavian bloc if it remains completely neutral in peace and war, with "our guns pointing in all directions," as the Swedish Foreign Minister, M. Unden, phrased it last year.

The Swedes are believed to have retained their view that a Scandinavian bloc linked with the Western powers might provoke Russian action in Finland and even lead to the Russian Army securing a base on the Åland Islands, about 30 miles off the Swedish coast, which would be a potential pistol pointed at Stockholm.

All three countries are anxious to find a formula satisfying Norway's ideas of security without splitting their planning.

The new meeting in Copenhagen after the Joint Defence Committee has finished its work will give Sweden and Norway a breathing space in which to try again to reconcile their views.

The meeting was kept highly secret. It was held in the seclusion of the Provincial Governor's residence in Karlstad. The three Danish Ministers crossed in the train ferry to Sweden in a first-class compartment marked "Reserved for Ladies." The Ministers returned home tonight.—Reuters.



"Also bring Uncle Mike a coaster for his lemonade."

Want ECA Aid To Dutch Stopped

Resolution By India League Of America

New York, Jan. 6.—The India League of America, in a special resolution on Indonesia, today asked the United States to halt all Economic Co-operation Administration aid to The Netherlands and institute action in the Security Council to brand The Netherlands as an aggressor nation.

Announcing the adoption of this resolution, Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the League, said:

"Our membership is deeply concerned over this uncalculated brutal attack by the Dutch on the people of Indonesia. We are constantly getting requests from our members to do all we can to help the Indonesians in their fight for freedom."

"We intend to keep the issue alive before the American people until a democratic way of life is assured to the Indonesian people."

BLATANT EXAMPLE

The resolution said: "The India League of America, primarily devoted to the freedom and welfare of India, has always been opposed to imperialism anywhere, and especially in Asia. Today, the most blatant example of ruthless imperialism in the world is to be found in Indonesia, where The Netherlands have disregarded all precepts of humanity as well as the specific instructions of the United Nations in an effort to suppress by armed force the beginnings of independence among the Indonesian people."

"The India League of America specifically aligns itself with the people of Indonesia in their struggle for freedom. Such action is particularly appropriate in view of the conference of Asian nations, which the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, has called to discuss this crisis. We applaud this move, while at the same time we regret that the United Nations has failed to act with sufficient vigour to make such a conference unnecessary."

SPECIAL CHALLENGE

"It now becomes especially important to demonstrate to the people of Asia that there are nations in other continents equally opposed to imperialism. A special challenge—and danger—now faces the United States. Unless the United States take the most vigorous action possible on behalf of the Indonesian people, it will inevitably come to be regarded in Asia as a supporter of imperialism. This would alienate the United States from the democratic and anti-totalitarian forces in Asia as well as in the rest of the world."

"We, therefore, call upon the United States Government to take these two steps immediately: (1) Stop ECA aid in any form to The Netherlands. (2) Institute action in the Security Council of the United Nations to brand The Netherlands an aggressor nation and to set in motion the maximum sanctions against The Netherlands provided for in the Charter."—Reuters.

CROCHETING ENGINEER



Louis Walter, 61-year-old engineer on a diesel locomotive run between Mason City and Sioux Falls, crochets as he sits in the Mason City yard master's office waiting for time to board the train. Walter, who last summer won the national championship in the men's division of the National Needlecraft Bureau contest in New York City, says he takes a lot of razzing from the men, but most of the work done on his national championship bedspread was done during lay-overs on his run.—AP Picture.

Vicious Hukbalahap Raid

20 People Killed & Villages Razed

Manila, Jan. 7.—Twenty persons were killed and nine others wounded and scores of houses burned to the ground as a result of a three-pronged Hukbalahap attack on Orani in Bataan Province yesterday, according to Constabulary Headquarters. Estimates of the number of houses burned ranged from 70 to 100.

A high-ranking Headquarters officer said fighting undoubtedly would continue in the mountainous areas near Orani, where the dissidents, estimated to number between 300 and 500, were retreating in accordance with their hit and run tactics.

The officer could not say whether the situation was under control, in the absence of complete reports, but said Constabulary reinforcements had been dispatched to the area.

Those killed included five soldiers, nine civilians and six Huks, while eight civilians and one soldier were wounded.

VILLAGE LOOTED

One press report, however, gave the number of dead as 20 and the wounded as 24.

An unofficial report estimated the value of the loot carried away by the Huks at US\$50,000, mostly in cash and jewellery.

The Huk raid on Orani coincided with a similar raid on Lumban in Laguna Province, tending to give credence to reports that some overall Huk leader directed both operations. Unconfirmed reports said the Huk generalissimo, Luis Taruc, was back in the Pangasinan swamps directing operations in Bataan, Laguna and Quezon Provinces.

Malabanan Palace ordered Constabulary reinforcements rushed to all three provinces. Unlike the Orani raid, it was reported, not a single shot was fired in Lumban.—United Press.

Marshall Plan Aid To Go On

Paris, Jan. 6.—Mr. Averell Harriman, the Marshall Plan Ambassador in Europe, said in Paris tonight that he saw no indication that the new United States Congress would reduce Marshall aid.

Of the report for 1949-50 of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and the interim long term report, Mr. Harriman said it "sets us all on the foundation of rock bottom realism."

The OEEC could be strengthened, he said, if the participants accepted "stern action" to achieve monetary stability, raised productivity, restrained consumption, and co-operated to expand markets and develop new sources of supply.

He told reporters that the United States was willing to stimulate "healthy" European competition with her exports to South America.—Reuters.

POCKET CARTOON



Atlantic Pact To Be Signed This Month

Paris, Jan. 6.—The Atlantic pact linking the United States and Canada in a military defence alliance with the five Brussels treaty powers will be signed by the end of January, it was learned from usually reliable diplomatic sources in Paris tonight.

The draft pact defines the "Atlantic Security Zone" as including Iceland, Norway and Denmark, whose sources said, but it will remain for these countries to accept or reject the obligations proposed in the pact.

The Atlantic defence pact, which has been the subject of protracted negotiations in Washington, will need ratification by the Parliaments of the States concerned.

These comprise Britain, France, and the Benelux groups—Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—in addition to Canada and the United States.

American and Canadian ratification, it was pointed out, is responsible circles in Paris, would go far to reassure the other participants that the mutual defence obligations they undertook by the Brussels treaty had the practical backing of the United States.

An authoritative Belgian spokesman disclosed in Brussels tonight that Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Eire and Iceland have been approached to join the Atlantic Union pact from its inception.

It is stated that the Belgian Government had suggested to the other signatories of the pact that the next meeting of the five-power Committee should be held in Paris on January 17.—Reuters.

Education Booms In Singapore

Singapore, Jan. 7.—More than one-tenth of Singapore's population went to school during 1947, the largest enrolment in the city's history.

Education Department officials reported school enrolment topped 100,000 more than doubling since the end of the Japanese occupation. The number of schools climbed from 124 at the end of 1945 to 270 at the end of 1947.—Associated Press.

Airlifts For DPs Suspended

NANKING ACTION

Shanghai, Jan. 7.—The Nanking Civil Aviation Administration last night announced that it was suspending all airlifts of foreign displaced persons in Shanghai pending a public hearing today among the six international airlines and their rival non-scheduled airline on the question of giving all a share in the work of transporting the refugees from here to resettlement centres. It was reported this morning.

Only one remaining airlift of the International Refugee Organisation has been authorised. It is a flight of 50 European DPs from Shanghai to Sydney, Australia, possibly to be made today.

The CAA action followed a protest from six international airlines, including the British Overseas Airways Corporation, the Dutch KLM, Air France and the American North-West Airlines and Pan-American Airways, against the IRO's charter agreement with a non-scheduled airline, the Transocean Airlines.

They informed the IRO that they, as scheduled (or regular) airlines, should be "given the opportunity to participate" in the airlifts of displaced persons and objected to an "outsider" being given the whole contract.

Mr. Jennings Wong, the IRO's Far East Director, in order to clear up the misunderstanding, replied to the joint airlines' petition with a statement that the "choice and decision" to use the Transocean Airlines was that of the International Refugee Organisation's headquarters.—Reuters.

AIRLINES' PROTEST
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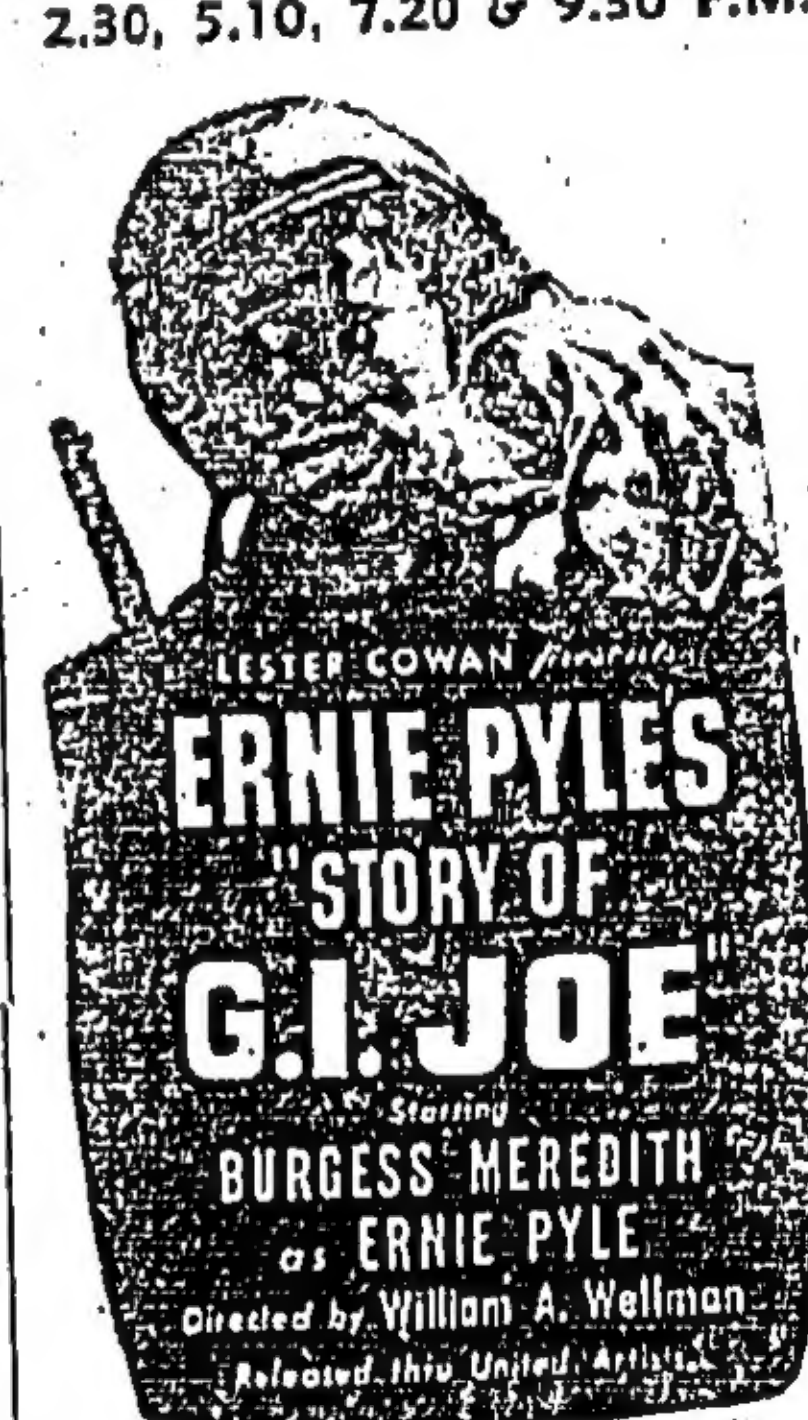
Foreigners Must Pay Canton Tax

Canton, Jan. 6.—For some time now there has been debate as to whether foreign business establishments in Canton are liable to contribute towards the special local self-defence tax.

The question has now been settled as it is reported that the Provincial Government has ruled that both Chinese and foreign businessmen must pay the tax in accordance with the Special Defence Regulations. It is pointed out that the tax is for the purpose of local defence in this period of Communist suppression, defence which is for the benefit of both the Chinese and foreign community.—Reuters.

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NOTICE
As of 1st October, 1948, I, H. F. Shields, have taken into partnership N. J. Whelpton, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., and will continue to practise dentistry at the former address, Rooms 211/215 (Telephone 27447), Gloucester Building, under the partnership name of "Shields & Whelpton."

As from the 3rd January, 1949, we will also maintain an office in Kowloon at No. 1, Salisbury Road (opposite Kowloon Star Ferry, next to Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharves' main gate; Telephone 50246).

Dated 30th December, 1948.
H. F. SHIELDS.
N. J. WHELPOTON.

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CANTONESE Classes at the YWCA, 11, Duddell St. The new course on Cantonese commences advanced class Monday, January 17, at 10 a.m. Beginners' class on Tuesday, January 18, at 10 a.m. Fees, members \$45, non-members \$50.

CHINESE Cookery Classes at the YWCA, 11, Duddell St. A six-week course in Chinese Cookery will commence January 14, at 2.30 p.m. Will all interested, please register now. Fees, members \$20, non-members \$25.

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